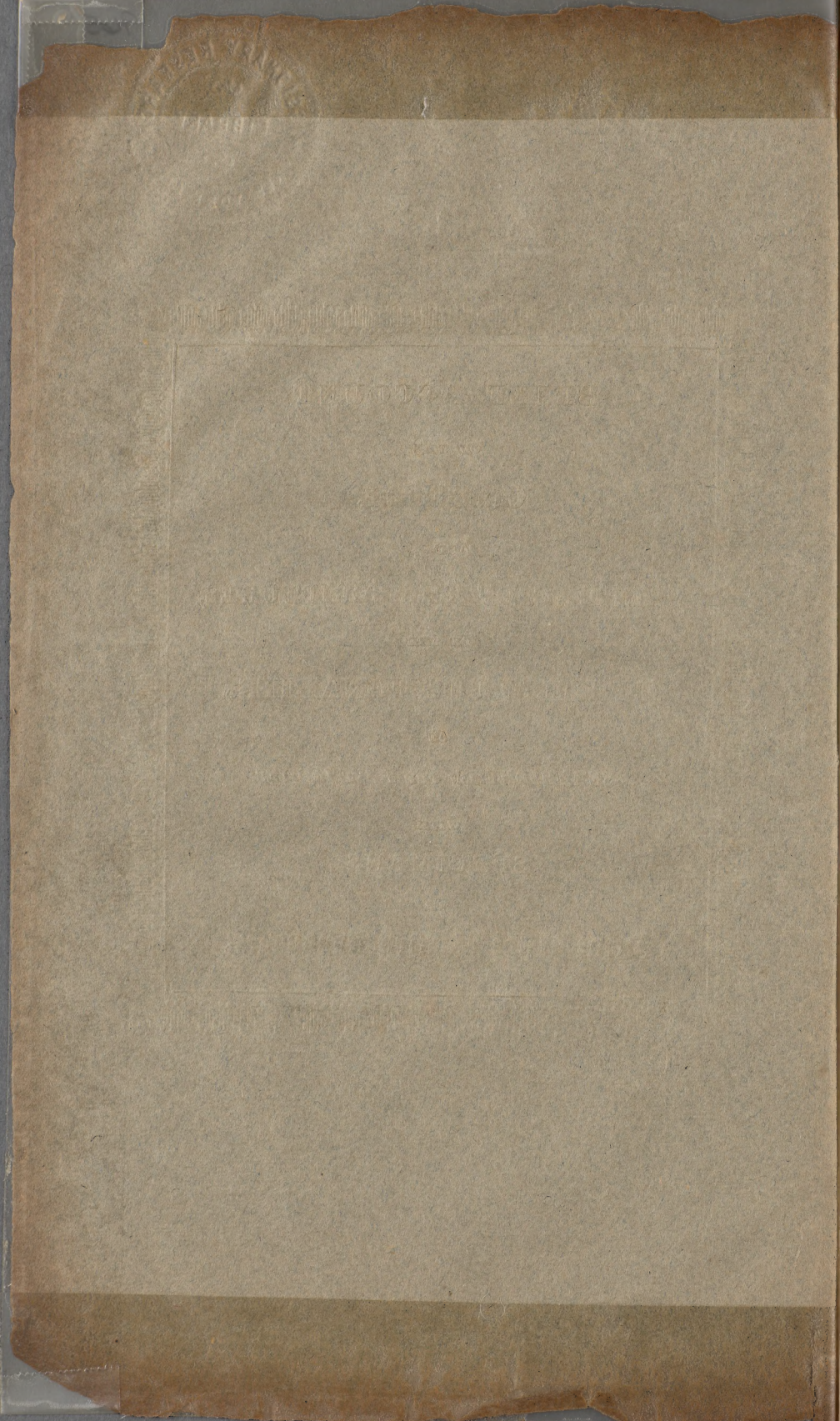


Pam-India

B. m. s.

**BRIEF ACCOUNT**  
OF THE  
**Translations,**  
AND  
PRINTING OF THE SCRIPTURES,  
BY THE  
**BAPTIST MISSIONARIES,**  
AT  
*SERAMPORE, IN THE EAST INDIES.*  
WITH  
SPECIMENS  
OF  
**Some of the Eastern Languages.**







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NEITHER IS HE THAT PLANTETH ANY THING, NEITHER HE THAT WATERETH  
BUT GOD THAT GIVETH THE INCREASE. PAUL.

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LONDON:

*Printed by J. Haddon, Tabernacle Walk.*

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W. PHILLIPS, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET; MESSRS. ARCH, CORNHILL;  
DARTON & HARVEY, GRACECHURCH-STREET; BUTTON & SON, AND  
GALE, CURTIS, & FENNER, PATERNOSTER-ROW; SEELY,  
FLEET-STREET; AND HATCHARD, PICCADILLY.

1815.





THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

SERAMPORE, the principal seat of the Baptist Mission, is situated on the western bank of the river Hoogly, about 14 miles north from Calcutta. It was chosen as a Station in 1799. When the Missionaries Carey, Thomas, Marshman, Ward, and others first settled there, they agreed to adopt this principle, *that no one should engage in any private trade, but that whatever was procured by any member of the family should be appropriated to the benefit of the Mission.* It was on this principle that Dr. Carey, from his Professorships in the College at Calcutta, Dr. Marshman, from a Boarding-School for the children of Europeans at Serampore, and Mr. Ward, from the Printing Office, have each contributed considerably more than £1000 a year to the undertaking. The premises occupied by the Mission, at Serampore, are the property of the Society. They contain Dwelling-Houses for the Missionaries, School-Rooms, and a spacious Hall for Public Worship; also a Printing Office, in which ten presses are constantly employed; a Type-Foundry, in which are cast types for the greater part of the Eastern Languages; and a Mill for making paper; the material for making which grows in great abundance in the country. At this Station the translation of the Scriptures has been carried to an extent exceeding all expectation and example. The Missionaries, by their own Society, by the liberality of the Christian public in England and America, and by their own literary labours have been enabled, in different degrees, to *translate* the Scriptures into *twenty-seven* languages, and to *print* them in nearly the same number. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have, at different times, since the year 1806, liberally contributed in aid of translating and printing the Scriptures, at Serampore, £10,500, exclusive of 2000 reams of paper, valued at £2685, to replace that which was destroyed by the burning of the Printing Office at Serampore in March 1811. Twenty Missionary Stations are established in different parts of India. There are fourteen European Missionaries, and nearly twenty native Preachers, some of whom were Brahmins and natives of high *cast*. At these Stations *twelve* Schools are established, in which are upwards of 1000 *children*. These are so conducted as to render a Christian teacher unnecessary; a heathen, for the sake of the salary, will attend them, and must go through the process or be detected. In all the Schools the Scriptures are taught, and thus heathens become the instruments of instructing heathen children in the principles of Christianity.



# INDEX.

MISSIONARY STATIONS. Schools are Marked thus †	Miles from Calcutta.	When formed.	Missionaries.	
			European.	Native.
1. Serampore and } Calcutta† * .....	14 N.	1799	5	7
2. Dinagepore and } Sadamah† .....	240 N.	1804		1
3. Cutwat .....	75 N.	1807	1	5
4. Rangoon .....	670 N. E.	1807	1	
5. Jessore .....	77 E. N. E.	1807		1
6. Goamalty† .....	200 N.	1808		
7. Digah .....	320 N. W.	1809	2	1
8. Balasore .....	120 S. W.	1810		3
9. Agra† .....	800 N. W.	1811		2
10. Nagpore† .....	615 W.	1812		1
11. Columbo† .....	1220 S. S. W.	1812	1	
12. Patna† .....	320 N. W.	1812		1
13. Bombay and Surat .	1010 W.	1812		1
14. Chittagong .....	230 E.	1812		1
15. Sirdhanat .....	920 N. W.	1813	1	1
16. Javat .....	2350 S. S. E.	1813	2	1
17. Panduat .....	310 N. E.	1813		1
18. Ava .....	500 E.	1813	1	
19. Amboynat .....	3230 S. E.	1814	1	
20. Allahabad .....	490 W. N. W.	1814		1
21. Jamaica, West Indies		1814	1	

## Versions of Scripture, Translating or printing, at Serampore.

1. Sungskit	12. Pushtoo	23. Birkaneera
2. Hindee	13. Punjabee	24. Oodaypoora
3. Brij Bhasa	14. Kashmeer	25. Marwa
4. Mahatta	15. Assam	26. Jypoora
5. Bengalee	16. Burman	27. Kunkuna
6. Orissa	17. Pali	28. Tamul
7. Telinga	18. Chinese	29. Cingalese
8. Katta	19. Khasee	30. Armenian
9. Maldivian	20. Sindh	31. Malay
10. Gujurattee	21. Wuch	32. Hindostan
11. Bulochce	22. Nepala	33. Persian

\* This School is established upon the British System, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Leonard, a pious native of Ireland. It is supported by a Society called "The Benevolent Institution," which is liberally patronized.



## BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

### Translations and Printing the Scriptures

At SERAMPORE, to June 1814.

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*Chiefly extracted from the Fifth Memoir of the Missionaries at Serampore.*  
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“TEN years have now elapsed (say the Missionaries), since we were strongly impressed with the importance of attempting to extend the translations of the Scriptures in the various languages of India. We saw, that if ever the gospel took deep root here, it must be through the sacred Scriptures being translated and put into the hands of the various tribes of India, whose dialects differ so much from each other, though most of them originate in one common source; as, however laborious any missionary might be, while the truths he delivered were presented to his hearers merely by the living voice, without being followed up by the words of life in a written form, to be read and imprinted on the mind at leisure, he would be often misunderstood, even by his well-disposed hearers; and on his decease, or his departure from the spot, the fruit of his labours might quickly wither, and, in a short season, leave scarcely a vestige behind to shew that the word of life had been made known at all. While, on the contrary, we evidently saw, that when the sacred Scriptures were published in a dialect, not only might an European missionary, animated with love to the souls of men, carry among them the word of life with the highest effect, if accompanied with the divine blessing; but should the Lord be pleased to impress the hearts of the natives in reading the divine word (instances of which we have known), European missionaries would not always be necessary for that work; one native converted thereby, might be the means of converting others, and these of a still greater number, till the Lord having thus given the word, great indeed would be the company of its publishers.”

The following sketch of the state of the Translations is given in a kind of geographical order. Those spoken



in the middle part of India being first mentioned, and then those spoken in the south, in the west, in the north, and in the east.

*Six of these languages may be included under those spoken in the middle part of India, viz. the SUNGSKRIT, HINDEE, BRIJ-BHASA, MAHRATTA, BENGALÉE, and ORISSA.*

### 1. SUNGSKRIT.

*New Testament.*

Translated, printed, and in circulation for three years.

*Old Testament.*

Translated. Pentateuch has been printed near two years, and the historical books nearly completed.

This language, of which Dr. Carey is Professor in the College, is the parent of most of the other dialects, and understood by the learned throughout the whole of India; although at present the colloquial medium of no particular part. This version is read with interest by the brahmans.

### 2. HINDEE.

Second edition of 4000 copies printing.

All translated, Pentateuch printed, historical books in the press.

So earnest have the people been for the New Testament, that they have been obliged to give them St. Matthew's Gospel separately, while printing the rest; and it is expected that a third edition of the New Testament will soon be necessary.

N. B. Founts are cast for the Deva Nagree (in which this version is printed), which has more than 800 letters and combinations.

### 3. BRIJ-BHASA.

The four Gospels have been translated, and that of St. Matthew is put to press.

This language is spoken in the upper provinces of Hindoostan, and contains a greater mixture of the Sungskrit than most of the other dialects of the Hindee. This version is likely to be more acceptable to the people of the Dooab, than either the Hindee or the Hindosthane.



#### 4. MAHRATTA.

##### *New Testament.*

Translated. The third edition printed.

##### *Old Testament.*

The whole translated.—Pentateuch printed.—Historical Books in the press, and in much forwardness.

N. B. Dr. Carey is Professor of this language in the College.

#### 5. BENGALÉE.

Translated; a fourth edition of 5000 printing, advanced so far as the end of Luke.

Translated; a second edition of the Pentateuch of 1000 copies is printed, and the Hagiographa has been long out of print.

The desire for this translation in Bengal is greatly increased. N. B. Dr. Carey is Professor also of this language.

#### 6. ORISSA, OR OORIYA.

Translated and printed.

Translated; the Historical Books printed; all except the Pentateuch is published.

The Orissa consists of about 300 characters.

These six languages include the nations which form the middle part of India, and probably comprise more than FIFTY MILLIONS of people.

*The languages spoken in the south of India are the TELINGA and KURNATA; which are spoken throughout countries as large as England.*

#### 7. TELINGA.

Translated, and the Gospel of Matthew nearly finished.

Pentateuch translated.

It was expected great progress would be made in printing this version by the close of the year 1813. The Telinga contains about 1200 separate forms.

#### 8. KURNATA.

Translated and in the press.



## 9. MALDIVIAN.

The Gospels are translated ;  
Matthew in the press.

*This language is spoken in the small but numerous Maldivian Isles which lie to the south-west of Ceylon.*

*In the west of India the GUJURATTEE, BULOSHEE, and PUSHTOO are spoken.*

## 10. GUJURATTEE.

*New Testament.*

*Old Testament.*

Translated, and types casting.

N.B. Spoken throughout a country as large as England.

## 11. BULOSHEE.

Translated to the Acts of  
the Apostles ; the Gospel of  
Matthew printing.

Above Gujurat to the north-west lies Bulochistan ; in Arrowsmith's map termed the country of the *Ballogees*. This country lies beyond the Indus to the west, it extends southward to the sea, and northward to Afghanistan, the seat of the Pushtoo or Afghan nation.

## 12. PUSHTOO.

Translated to the Epistle  
to the Romans ; Matthew  
printing.

Farther north, but still on the west side of the Indus, is Afghanistan, which forms the eastern part of modern Khorasan. Candahar is the chief city. Sir William Jones, and other eminent men, have considered these people the descendants of the ten tribes of Israel carried away captive by Salmanazer, and "placed in Halah and in Habor, by the river Gozan ; and in the cities of the Medes." A learned native of this nation at Serampore says, that his nation are "Beni Israel, but not Yuhodi"—"Sons of Israel, but not Jews." The language contains a greater number of Hebrew words than is to be found in that of any nation in India :



and indeed the antient Media, according to Pomponius Mela and other antient geographers, was at farthest within a few hundred leagues of this country. The inhabitants are now however enveloped in the darkness of Mahometanism. Their alphabet is the Arabic, with such letters added as enable them to express the sounds of the Sungskrit language. The Pushtoo and Bulochée appear to form the connecting link between those of Sungskrit and those of Hebrew origin. Mr. Chamberlain says (April 23, 1814), 'Many of the Afghans are undoubtedly of the race of Abraham.'

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*The languages spoken in the north of India are the PUNJABEE and KASHMEER.*

### 13. PUNJABEE OR SHIKH.

*New Testament.*

*Old Testament.*

Translated, and printed to the Epistle to the Romans.

It was expected to give the whole of the Scriptures to this nation about the end of 1813.

More north than the last, but within the Indus, is the nation of the Shikhs, who speak the Punjabee language.

N. B. Dr. Carey is Professor of this language.

### 14. KASHMEER.

Translated to I Corinthians, and the Gospel of St. Matthew printing.

These form all the languages of India, to the west of the Ganges, in which the Serampore or Baptist Missionaries were engaged.

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*The ASSAM, BURMAN, PALI or MAGUDHA, and the CHINESE, are the languages spoken to the east of India.*

### 15. ASSAM.

Begun above two years; nearly translated; printed to the middle of St. Mark's Gospel.

North-east of Bengal lies the kingdom of Assam, which extends eastward to the borders of China.



## 16. BURMAN.

*New Testament.**Old Testament.*

Translated, and preparing  
for the press.

Southward of Assam, and separated from it only by the little kingdom of Muni-poor, lies the Burman empire, and it also borders on the Chinese empire.

The Scriptures are to be printed in the Burman empire, at Ava, under the direction of Mr. Felix Carey, to which place a fount of types, a printing-press, &c. have been sent at the charge of the Burman Government. Mr. Carey is well qualified to conduct the printing, as he was brought up in the printing-office at Serampore, under Mr. Ward.

## 17. PALI OR MAGUDHA.

Translation commenced.

This is the learned language of the Burman empire, and of Ceylon. It is Sungskrit with scarcely any variation. Nothing is required but sufficient time and leisure to enable Mr. Felix Carey to complete the version of the Scriptures in this language.

## 18. CHINESE.

Translated and printed.      Nearly translated ; and  
Genesis is printing in a new  
beautiful and reduced type.

This language, in the characters peculiar thereto, is read not only throughout China, but in Cochin China, Tonquin, and Japan. Before the translation into the Chinese language is finally printed, it undergoes nine or ten revisions.

Preparations are making for printing the Old and New Testament in the Chinese with *moveable metal types*, a great improvement on the old Chinese way of cutting them in wooden blocks. The expense of preparing metal types for the whole Scriptures (about £400) will scarcely cost a fourth of that of cutting the characters in wood. A new edition of the Scriptures may thus be printed much speedier, and more correctly than in the old way, besides being in other respects superior: so that if ten thousand copies of the Scriptures, (and the types will admit of 50,000 being



thrown off) including paper and printing, by blocks cost £15,000, when printed from the metal types, they will come to only £5000. Six thousand of these moveable metal types, which are more durable than the wooden ones, will supply the place of half a million immoveable; and the beauty of the printing when completed will exceed any thing commonly seen in China itself. With these types, editions of the Scriptures may be successively printed with a cheapness and speed scarcely attainable in any other language, as a Chinese type is not a letter, but a noun, or a verb, and in certain cases a phrase, or a short sentence.

At Serampore they can print at one-third of the expense it would cost in China. This arises chiefly from the low price of labour in India, and the reduction will eventually be so great, that when applied to a language in which millions of copies of the Scriptures will be ultimately required, the saving to the public will be such as will not be easily credited. Besides, this improvement unites, with cheapness and beauty, that great desideratum in Chinese printing, the facility of correcting the version to any extent whatever, and even with greater ease than in the Roman character.

In translating, preparing the types, and printing the Chinese Scriptures, sixteen men are employed.

It will be difficult to appreciate the advantage of printing the Scriptures in a language spoken by upwards of three hundred millions of people; and in particular at Serampore, a place secure from all interruption from Chinese edicts and mandates, and from whence the Chinese Scriptures can be continually sent to the Burman empire, to Java, Amboyna, Penang, the Isles of the Sea, and thence find their way into the very heart of the Chinese empire.

Of the languages before specified eight are spoken within the British dominions in India, and ten out of them. The former are the Sungskit, Bengalee, Hindee, Brijbasha, Orissa, Telinga, Kurnata, and Gujurattee. The other ten are the Mahratta (particularly current within the British territories), Kashmeer, Maldivian, Bulochée, Pushtoo, Shikh, Assam, Magudha, Burman, and Chinese. Of these versions of the Scriptures there are only three not in the press, the Gujurattee, Maldivian, and Magudha; but for these the types are either completed or in a state of preparation.



## KASSAI, SINDH, AND WUCH LANGUAGES.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Carey, dated Dec. 11, 1813.  
 "This week we have obtained a person to assist in the translation of the Scriptures into the Kassai language, and I believe the only one in that whole nation who can write or read. This is an independent nation of mountaineers, lying between the eastern border of Bengal and the northern border of Burmah. About a fortnight ago we obtained a man to assist in the translation of the Scriptures into the Sindh and Wuch languages. The country of Sindh lies on the east bank of Indus, about 500 miles from the sea, and Wuch then continues along the same shore till it join the Punjab or country of the Seiks. I believe we have now all the languages in that part except that of Kuch, which I hope will soon be brought within our reach. We have not yet been able to secure the languages of Nepala, Bootan, Munipoora, and Siam, and about five or six tribes of mountaineers. Besides these, I am not acquainted with any language on the continent of India into which the word of God is not under translation. We are now engaged in translating it into *twenty-one languages*, including the Bengalee which has been done."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Carey, dated Jan. 25, 1814.  
 "We have just commenced the printing in two new languages, viz. the *Kukuna*, spoken near and at Bombay; and the *Kassai*, spoken by a tribe of mountaineers in the eastern border of Bengal." This increases the number of *languages* to *twenty-three*, into which the Missionaries are translating the Scriptures.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Lawson, dated Oct. 4. 1814.  
 "I am very closely engaged in cutting punches, I am now cutting a fount of Malay in the Arabic character. The Wutch Testament is just now going to press: the translation is just completed by Dr. Carey, and I am cutting the fount on a reduced scale, so that *one* page will contain *five* pages of the former sized types."



*Other Translations of the Scriptures lately printed, or in the press, at Serampore, at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.*

### 1. TAMUL.

*New Testament.*

*Old Testament.*

Five thousand printed.

The types prepared for this version were destroyed by the fire which happened at Serampore on the 11th March 1811. A new fount was cast, and the edition of 5000 copies (containing about 700 8vo. pages) finished within ten months after the fire. The price of this Testament, including the expense of casting the types, is somewhat less than the Bible Society pays for the same quantity of letter-press, stereotype edition.

### 2. CINGALESE.

Two thousand printed.

### 3. ARMENIAN.

Punches partly cut for printing the whole Bible.

It is in contemplation to print at the Serampore press a large edition of this Bible. Johannes Sarkies, Esq. of Calcutta, and his friends, have offered to subscribe 5000 rupees towards the expense.

### 4. MALAY.

Punches partly cut for printing the whole Bible.

The printing the Scriptures in these four languages is by the desire of the Calcutta Bible Society, who have resolved to print, at the Serampore press, an edition of 3000 copies of the whole Bible in the Malay in the Roman character; and an edition of 3000 copies of the New Testament separately, for the Christians at Amboyna. The Lieutenant Governor of Java, and the Literary Society there, have also ordered an edition of the Malay Scriptures in the Arabic character, for the use of the Malay Christians at Java, a copy of which has been received at Serampore.\*

The Governor General in Council has granted 10,000 rupees towards the expense of printing these editions.

\* Both these Editions are now in the press.



## 5. HINDOSTHANÉE.

By desire of the corresponding committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the version of the late Rev. H. Martyn in the Persian Character has been begun, and the four Gospels nearly printed.

The scarceness and high price of the copies of the Scriptures in the five last languages, and the speed with which the editions of the versions in those languages have been exhausted, shews that men will read the Scriptures if they can get them, and renders it very desirable to reduce both the size and price of the Scriptures, as now printed in the oriental languages. This in a considerable degree has been effected by a reduction in the size of the types (which are intended to be used in all the future editions of the Scriptures), so as to reduce the price in paper and type nearly £60 in £100, whereby 10,000 may be printed for what 4000 now cost, and to include in one volume what formerly extended to five. Thus the New Testament in the Bengalee, Hindee, Mahratta, and other languages of the east, may be sold at somewhat more than half the price of a New Testament from England of the stereotype edition. In addition to this great improvement, they have so far improved the paper of India as to give it a degree of durability which it had not hitherto possessed: for while the books made of the paper manufactured in the usual way fell a prey to the worms and insects in five or six years, the paper made by the Missionaries remained untouched by worms, when placed for a considerable length of time among papers half devoured by them. The Missionaries also entertained hopes of improving its quality and colour, and reducing the price of paper, although the natives can now afford it at one-third the price of English paper.

## 6. HINDEE.

Mr. Martyn's Translation of the Hindee from the Arabic, suited to the Mussulmans population, is about to be printed.

## 7. PERSIAN.

The four Gospels published.\*

\* The Gospels, and a volume of Scripture Extracts, have been for some time past in circulation.



Extract of a letter from Dr. Carey, dated Calcutta, Dec. 10, 1813.—“The increasing and pressing demand for the holy Scriptures is so great, that though we have ten presses constantly at work, the demands cannot be supplied. It is near six months since we have had a copy of the New Testament in either the Bengalee or Hindee languages, yet so repeated and urgent are the applications from all parts of the country, that we are forced to give away the gospels of the new edition, before the other parts can be printed off. Besides the translations going on under our own superintendence, which are now twenty-one in number, and of which sixteen are in the press, we are printing a large edition of the New Testament in *Chinese*, and the *Hindosthanee* version in the *Persian character*, by the late Mr. Martyn; and are about to commence two editions of the *Malay Bible*, one in the Roman character for Amboyna, and the other in the Arabic character for Java. Letters are also casting for printing an edition of the whole Bible in the Armenian language.

“Religious Tracts, compiled chiefly of Scripture extracts, are printed in different languages, and have for several years past been very widely circulated.”

“When we contemplate (say the Missionaries, at the close of the Fifth Memoir) the prospect presented by the completion of the versions of the Scriptures, now in a course of translation (and of which, we hope, taken as a whole, the work is now more than half done); and unite with these the versions already made in the Malay, the Tamul, the Cingalese, the Persian, and the Hindosthanee languages, together with the translations which probably have been completed in Tartary, we perceive *the greater part of the heathen world will have the word of God in their own tongue wherein they were born*. For although there will then be many languages still left without it, the population through which they extend is so small, that they scarcely amount to a tenth of the supposed population of the earth. What a cheering thought that in a few years *nine-tenths* of mankind may probably hear in their own language the word of God, which is able to make them wise unto salvation! And we have in some degree seen what HE can do *by his word*



ALONE. To a part of his word contained in a tract we owe our late brother Petumber; to another our brother Futika, whose joyful deaths are well known;—our brother Deepchund, who has long preached the gospel; and our brethren Kanai and Kanta, who have long adorned it by their steady walk; neither of whom had we ever seen till the frequent perusal of a tract written by our beloved Petumber, had turned their hearts towards the gospel. To a New Testament left at a shop in a village, we owe our brother Sebukrama, and Krishna-dasa, two of the most acceptable and useful native preachers we have; as well as several other brethren from the same village; and to an English New Testament we owe Tara-chund and Mut-hoora, two brethren whom the Lord has given us this year, who several years ago, by reading an English Testament, were stirred up to enquire about our Lord Jesus Christ, and meeting with one in Bengalee, in the beginning of this year, found their way to us, and have since been baptized. Thus what the Lord can, and what he may do, among the nations of the earth *by his word* ALONE, even where his people may be unable to gain access in person, is known only to his infinite wisdom.”

Since the date of the above letter, information has been received from Dr. Carey that the Gospel of Matthew is printed in the KASSAI and the SINDH; as also in six others, viz. NAPALA, BIKHANEERA, OODAYPOORA, MARWA, JYPOORA, and KUNKUNA.

The Missionaries are now employed in translating the Scriptures into twenty-seven languages; and to assist in this noble work, they have persons from all these people, nations, and languages, at Serampore or Calcutta. “The annual expenditure for eighteen languages (say the Missionaries) amounts, at present, to nearly *three thousand pounds* sterling, of which somewhat less than a thousand covers the expense of learned natives who assist in the various translations.” Having proceeded thus far, and encouraged by their great success, they entertain the animating hope of extending the translation of the Scriptures to all the languages of the East.



*For publishing the Scriptures twenty-one stations have been set up, and schools established; many more of each kind are designed to be formed, and other versions of the Scriptures made, if men qualified for the work can be procured, and funds sufficient for their support. To attain this great christian object, large and increased funds are necessary; but who can doubt the liberality of the British Public, when they are informed of what has been effected, and what may through their aid be accomplished, by distributing through the immense population of the East, in their vernacular languages, the gospel of peace and salvation; by which every man may be enabled to read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God.*

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*Form of Bequest for the purpose of promoting the  
Translations of the Scriptures.*

I give, out of my monies, or personal estate, unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Baptist Missionary Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to be applied for the sole purpose of promoting the translating and printing the Scriptures. And I declare that the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.



## APPENDIX.

### BOOKS GRATUITOUSLY DISTRIBUTED

FROM THE

*Serampore Printing Office,*

FROM MARCH, 1812, TO APRIL 19TH, 1814.

SUNSKRIT	Pentateuch .....	325
Ditto	Testament .....	291
BENGALÉE	Pentateuch .....	255
Ditto	Historical Books .....	283
Ditto	Poetical Books .....	167
Ditto	Testament .....	388
Ditto	Luke, &c. (a scripture selection).....	1086
Ditto	Hymns .....	8162
Ditto	Tracts .....	24398
Ditto	Life of Christ.....	474
HINDEE	Pentateuch .....	53
Ditto	New Testament.....	313
Ditto	Four Gospels .....	162
Ditto	Ditto, by Dr. Hunter .....	4
Ditto	Matthew and other Gospels separately....	1639
Ditto	Tracts .....	920
Ditto	Hymns .....	230
Ditto	Ten Commandments.....	1700
Ditto	Ditto, by Mr. Chamberlain .....	190
Ditto	Selections from Scripture .....	477
HINDEE	Four Gospels in the Persian character.....	10
Ditto	Matthew and other Gospels separately....	877
PERSIAN	Selections from Scripture.....	14
Ditto	Gospels .....	60
MAHRATTA	Pentateuch .....	367
Ditto	Testament .....	115
Ditto	Tracts .....	4823
Ditto	Ten Commandments.....	200
OORRIYA	Pentateuch .....	12
Ditto	Poetical Books .....	110
Ditto	Prophets.....	81
Ditto	Testament .....	83
Ditto	Tracts .....	400
BRIJA BHASA	Tracts .....	1000
OORDOO*	Tracts .....	5000
SIKH	Testaments .....	200
CHINESE,	St. Mark's Gospel.....	50
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\* The Oordoo language is a dialect of the Hindee, and so is the Brij Bhasa; they are spoken in the higher parts of Hindostan.



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## BOOKS

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 The Kosha, or Dictionary by Umaru-Singha, with an English Translation and Annotations by H. T. Colebrook, Esq.  
 Hitopudesh, Dusha Koomara, and Bhurtri Huri, with a preface by H. T. Colebrook, Esq.  
 A Grammar by Dr. Carey, 1168 pages.  
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FAC-SIMILE OF SPECIMENS  
OF  
EDITIONS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES,  
IN THE  
**Eastern Languages,**

*Translated by the Brethren of the Serampore Mission,  
AND OF SEVERAL OTHERS, PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.*

TEXT. "The people that sat in darkness saw great light: and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up."

MATT. iv. 16.

SUNGSKRIT.

अन्धकारेषूपविशन्तो लोकाः महालोकमद्रा  
क्षुर्मर्त्योर्देशे द्वायायाञ्चोपविशतः प्रति आ  
लोक उदेति ।—

MAHRATTA.

ने ज्ञेय अंधकारां घसटे घेरोरु द्वाययां मोठा ठिनेउ पा  
थोम अणी ने म्हुत्रे चेशांरु अणी सावे छयेंरु घसटेरु द्वा  
मेमवे नपळ ठिनेउ मप्पठरु श्राव अठे ।—

BENGALÉE.

যে লোক অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহারা মহা আলো  
দেখিতে পাইয়াছে যাহারা মৃত্যুর দেশ ও ছায়ায়  
বসিল তাহাদের নিকটে আলো প্রজ্জ্বলিত হইয়াছে ।

OORIYA.

ଘେଟୁ ଛୋକ ଅନ୍ଧକାରେ ବସିଥିଲେ ସେମାନେ ମହା ଆଲୁଅ  
ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଉଥିଲେ ଯାହାରା ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ଦେଶ ଓ ଛାୟାରେ  
ବସିଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିକଟ ଆଲୁଅ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।



## TELINGA.

అంధకారాలయండు కూచున్న లోకులు మహాత్రేజు  
 న్నిను చూచిరి మౌతునవయొక్క దశమందు నీడయిం  
 దున్న కూచున్న వారనికూచి పలుగు పుడుతూడ  
 న్నది ।—

## PUSHTOO.

موجود خلق چه پیه تیار کهن فاست وو گو روپنهائی  
 ولید او دهر ملک او پیه سورج کهن دناستو پیه نورج  
 روپنهائی ظاهره شوله

## SIKH, OR PUNJABEE.

ਅਰਥਤੇ ਆਂਧੇਰਿਆਂਵਿਚ ਬੈਠਦੇ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਡੇ  
 ਚਾਨਕਨੂ ਦਿਠਾ ਮਉਤਦੇ ਦੇਸ ਅਤੇ ਛਾਜਾਵਿਚ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੋਇ  
 ਆਂਡਾਂਈ ਚਾਨਕ ਉਦੇ ਹੋਇਆ ।

## KASHMEER.

ਬਿਮਾ ਲੋਧਾ ਅਵਗਟਿ ਅਯਗ ਨਿਧਿਤਾ ਅਮਿ ਤਿਮੈ  
 ਹਕ ਆਵਲ ਬੁਝਾ ਮਤਕਿ ਨੇਮਮਾ ਨਿਧ ਆਧਾਧਨਾ ਅ  
 ਯਗ ਨਿਧਨਾਵਾਲਿਨਾ ਕਰਗੇ ਰਾਮਾ ਅਮਲ ਮੰਖਨ ।

## HINDOOSTANHEE.

ਜਾ ਲੋਗ ਅੰਧਿਧਾਰੇਮੇਂ ਬੈਠੇ ਥੇ ਤਨ੍ਹੇਨੇ ਵਡੀ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਦੇਖੀ  
 ਬਿਰ ਮੈਤਕੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਾ ਛਾਧਾਮੇਂ ਬੈਠੇਨੇਵਾਲੋਂਕੇ ਰਰਯੁ ਤਜਿਯਾਲਾ  
 ਜਾਵਿਰ ਕਯਾ ।—

## UHUMIYA, OR ASSAM.

যিবিলাক লোক অন্ধকাৰে বহিছিল সেই বিলাকে  
মহা পহৰ দেখিবলৈ পাইছে যিবিলাক মৃত্যুৰ দেশ  
আৰু জাঁং বহিল সেই বিলাকৰ ওচৰে পহৰ পুজুলি  
আইছে

## BURMAN.

ဣဗုလ်ဗ်ဥဉ်။ ခုတ်ဘာလိမ်ဥဉ်ဣအစွန်ဝံ့ဝံ့တွင်ပင်လ  
ယ်အနီးရှိလောကဘယ်ရာမ်မြိုင်နဲ့နေရာပြရတာပဲ။ ထောင့်  
လေဣ။

## CHINESE VERSION.

## WOOD BLOCK.

TEXT. "And he called the multitude, and said unto them, Hear, and  
understand: not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but  
that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth the man."

MATT. xv. 10 11.

即	從	也	則	所	聽	他
汚	口	然	不	入	而	喚
人	而	所	穢	口	明	衆
也	出	以	人	者	之	曰

## CHINESE VERSION.

## MOVEABLE METAL TYPES.

TEXT. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And  
the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face  
of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.  
And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." GEN. i. 1—3.

光	日	行	內	虛	氣	未	造	原
	光	水	神	幽	蘊	成	天	始
	而	上	風	于	形	地	地	神
	遂	神	運	空	陰	地	創	



THE  
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THE CALCUTTA AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

HINDOOSTHANESE VERSION,  
IN THE PERSIAN CHARACTER.

TEXT. "The people that sat in darkness saw great light: and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up."

MATT. iv. 16.

آنہوں لوگوں نے جو اندھیرے میں بیٹھے تھے بڑی روشنی  
دیکھی اور ان پر جو موت کے ہلک اور سایہ میں بیٹھے تھے نور  
جلوہ گر ہوا

PERSIAN.

ان خلق کہ در ظلمت نشسته بودند نور عظیمی را  
مشاهده نمودند و برانکساست کہ در مترو ظلال مرک  
ساکین بودند روشنی تابید

TAMUL.

ஒருளி லிருகருகு சனம் பெரிய வெளிச்சத்தைக்  
கண்டுது மானத்தின் திகையிலும் நிழலிலுமிரு  
கொவர்களுககு வெளிச்ச முதிதது தெனருன.

CINGALESE.

අදිරෙහි උන් දනන් ගෙබු පිලියක්  
දුටුහ නවිද මරනො රවිද චයාවිද  
උන්ගෙයට පිලියක් උදුරනෙය.

Dodd, Sculp.



